Tilden and the Democracy. We publish a paragraph this morning with regard to the sentiment of the Democrats at Harrisburg towards Tilben, of New York. We are not surprised at what is said in that paragraph. The Tunen and money-changers' party of New York defeated the Democrats in Ohlo. There can be no doubt of that, That defeat was the severest blow the Demooracy have received slace the war. The Democrat who assisted to bring about that defeat could hardly be esteemed as one towards whom the Democratic party should be grateful. Quite the contrary. A man who has no greater devotion for the party to which he professes to belong than to assist to defeating it for his individual benefit can expect from that party nothing. He will have to look elsewhere for support. This strategy of men who seek elevation by open resistance to the party to which they belong in order to force themselves upon it is as unwise as it is treacherous, and nobody that attempts it will profit by it. It is an act of folly by which a man invokes upon his own head the general censure of his friends, and proves himself not worthy of public position, since a man that is unfaithful to bis political alliances cannot be supposed to be reliable as the guardian of the public interests. Indeed, he but displays that self-conceit that magnifies his personal importance and subordinates the most important public interests to his ambition. The people can never be made to respect and support a man who shows such bad faith and personal vanity.

But why should there be such zeal to press upon the country a citizen of a State who has furnished already two candidates for the presidency who met defeat? It is not good policy, and nothing could make it tolerable but a towering fame and an ability and public standing that were eminently superior. New York has no such citizen that we know of. She and her Democratic people ought to be grateful that her local claims have met with such high consideration, and should support the nominee of the party with signal zeal, indifferent about the State from which he halls. Her sons have had a full opportunity, and now let her concede the lead to other States.

Parties are unavoidable in this republic; but the very safety of the Government as well as the public virtue depends upon the honesty and sincerity of the communities forming those parties. When leaders cease to act from principle and honer, and only maintain party alliances from personal motives, they pervert the true objects and ends of party organizations-which ends are the protection of the Government and the preservation of the order and peace of society. As long as these are regarded and pursued with good faith the country is secure, protected as it is by parties vying with one another as to which shall most effectually defend the principles of the Government and the peace and prosperity of the country. When party is subordinated to personal objects and ambitions public virtue is directly assailed and public administration cor-

who puts his personal interests above the General, who, indeed, was the most active of of the following special joint committee on duty he owes to the party to which he be- all the gentlemen who exerted themselves all questions relating to the inspections of longs, for he thus puts himself above the in behalf of the State Agricultural Society public interests, to protect which he espoused in its formation. He originated the Henrico the principles of the party to which he A ricultural Society, which was the nucleus attrehed himself. It is a fatal step, and we of the State Society. Therefore he has rentheir fortunately so, when a man, for light | dered important services to the cause of agriand transient causes, raises an opposition to culture, for which the agricultural comhe party to promote his own advancement to munity cannot be too grateful to him. Reo flice and honor. There is a latent judg- moved by age and infirmity from active life, m ni in the public mind that does not fail he deserves to be cherished in the minds of to be aroused by faithlessness like this, and his old friends and that great community it sedom fails to give proper direction to which has been so benefited by his labors. la some sort we believe that the immediate

from another State.

Too Fast.

upon the resolution were all of them by no means in fayor of contraction. There is a large body of Republicans who oppose contraction, while the great body, if not nearly all, of the Democrata are also opposed to it. Our interpretation of the refusal to vote

directly on Mr. REA's resolution was that the House as well as the Democratic party was not ready for it. The questions relating to the currency are

too important to be lightly or hurrledly disposed of. The Democratic party before acting ought to consider the matter well, and be prepared to act with harmony upon it. spring the subject upon the House. They made. he themselves liable to the suspicion of recking to get the weather-gauge o their contemporaries by making a popular movement in advance of them all. We do not see that it would have been at all wise io an anti-centractionist to vote for Mr REA's resolution to avoid being considered a contractionist. Such a vote could not be fairly regarded as favoring contraction. It is yet early, and it is proper to await the result of that deliberation which the important matter demands.

Railroads.

That railroads are to become profitable property-perhaps the most profitable in the country-we do not doubt; but that very many of them are, at their original cost, altogether unable to pay dividends, is an indisputable fact. It is to be regretted, but it is trin. But property that yields nothing canin be held by its owners. It must be sold; and by sale its cost to new owners is reduced, and the process of reduction must continue, if the first sale does not accomplish the point, until the cost is so reduced that the earnings of the property are sufficient to pay current expenses and a dividend upon its final cost-which is its capital.

It is important to the public that this inevitable process of reduction of cost should take place without unjust delay for many reasons; the chief one of which is that paying railroads are almost sure to be vigorously managed, while unprofitable ones are too ducted. A struggling road is ever one in tion to the graves of Confederate soldiers at doubtful credit. It is subjected to beavy Fort Delaware. shifts when it is least able to bear them.
Then, stockholders who receive no dividends to the Code, allowing careless and indifferent, while accommissions to the general agent and containing grown loose, and the manages stockheeper of the pennentiary, with amend-

iscompotent persons, while slow pay to organder neglect and discontent; which have Company, of Chesterfield, with an amendprobably caused more disasters and loss of life and property than all other causes put

Another very bad consequence is the constant growth of power amongst managers in proportion to the indifference of stockholders. High officials "splurge" like pompous administrators of the effects of the dead. The most arrogast and hectoring officials are generally found upon insolvent rallways, as also are often found amongst them the most extravagant salaries. Desperate stockholders are often ready to hunt for new managers, under the impression that thus property may be made profitable, when the true causes of its depression are : First, excessive cost; and secondly, the want of business to make it profitable. To get the man that is to work the revolution, they imagine possible, and salary becomes with them what it is with a man hunting for a place, "no object," or, rather, no cause for hestitation. In this way many railways in the Union not only grow no better, but are plunged only deeper into debt. The sooner uch railways go through the process of the reduction of capital by sale the better for all oncerned, especially the public.

The public are more deeply concerned in these matters than is generally supposed. All insolvent roads ought by the necessary process to be made solvent. We have no corporation especially in view when we say this. We mean to speak in the widest sense. Commerce and the State would be greatly better off by the invigoration of the system of railroads in this manner. We believe it would be beneficial to the social welfare and public virtue of the land. The great arteries of commerce and social intercourse should be managed with the sysem. energy, and order which healthful prosperity gives; and there should be an end of the evils which flow from crippled corporations, and their inefficiency and the bad economical effects thereof.

Mr. Minister Schenck continues to flounder through his defences against various accusations involving him in corruption. We do not see that he acquits himself of stain. Very far from it. His case is not bettered by the aid he receives from the well-known defender" REVERDY JOHNSON. On the contrary, it is rather damaged thereby. The simple truth is, that from the foundation of the Government such scandal as that concerning Mr. Schenck has never been heard of with regard to any first-class foreign mission from this country. It is hardly possible that such scandal is entirely unfounded. No man who reads SCHENCE's letters can for a moment doubt that he is in some way culpable, and, we fear, to a serious extent.

The late Mr. GREELEY was a warm supporter of the 3.65 interconvertible bond. The Tribune, of which he was more than the PROMETHEUS. - because he did not steal the fire with which he warmed it into life-calls the 3.65-bond theory an absurdity. Which is the better authority, GREELEY dead or the Tribune alive?

SOUTHERN PLANTER, for January .- We have the Southern Planter for January. It as a portrait of General William H. Rich No man is so much to be distrusted as he ARDSON and a just biographical sketch of the

The Planter has the address of Mr. B. JOHNSON BARBOUR and a number of very and personal Tilden party have violated their | practical articles. We mention a very sensifealty to the Democratic cause. That would ble one from our friend S. W. Ficklin. of be enough to quash Mr. Tilpen's claims to Albemarle, on the care of stock in the winthe nomination for the presidency; but the ter. "Some points on commercial fertilifact that New York has had two nominees- | zers " contains sensible suggestions. The and defeated ones at that-certainly makes it statement of the experiment made by Lord fair and proper that the next one shall hail KINGAID, of Scotland, with stable-manure kept under cover and the same manure exposed is very valuable. Land manured with that which had been exposed produced 272 The whether-or-no-resumption papers are | bushels of potatoes, while land manured felicitating themselves upon the refusal of with that which had been kept unthe House of Representatives to order the der cover produced 442 and 447 bushmain question upon the anti-contraction reso- els per acre! The fields thus manured lution proposed by Mr. REA, of Missouri. produced wheat the following year-They are evidently thankful for small favors. one, forty-two bushels and eighteen pounds ; We are sure that those who opposed the vote and the other, fifty-eight bushels and five pounds; that manured with covered manure yielding the larger amount. How decisively against our slovenly system of farm-pen ma-

> nures this is! There are, indeed, many articles in this No. that are discussed with brevity and excellent practical sense. The Planter de-

The word "contributed" in a "Lynct. barger's" article in Saturday's issue of the Dispatch ought, of course, to have been "attributed." A lady wrote the article, and Contlemen should be patient, and not has requested that this correction should be

> We have received the first No. of the Louisa Weekly Record, published at Louisa Courthouse by Mr. Dan. MURPHY, late of this city. It is a handsome sheet, well edited, and promises to prove a credit to

General Assembly of Virginia.

SATURDAY, January 8, 1876. SENATE.

Lieutenant-Governor Thomas in the chair A number of House bills were taken up. twice read, and appropriately referred.

COMMITTEE REPORTS. Mr. PENN, from the Committee for Courts Justice, reported bills; To confirm the title to certain lands in Princess Anne county; to provide for election of city judges, with an amendment; to amend section 10 of chapter 99 of the Code, in reference to unlawful hunting, [This bill was

subsequently passed.] Mr. NEWBERRY, from the Committee on General Laws, reported bills: To amend ection 68 of chapter 34 of the Code, in rela tion to the deposit of securities to be made by foreign insurance companies, &c.: to mend and reenact section 1 of chapter 100 of the Code as amended by an act, &c., in relation to hauling seines in the waters of Accomac and Northampton counties; a bill to amend section 1 of chapter 130 of the Acts of 1874-75, to release certain persons from the payment or interest, &c., in the county of Wise; to extend the time with'n which certain lands to Buchanan county

sold for taxes may be redremed.

Mr. Shire, from the Committee on Agri-culture, &c., reported House bill to smend

COMMITTEE ON TOBACCO. The CHAIR appounced that Messrs, PENN HINTON, SHITE, HURT, and CLARES Would serve on the joint Committee on Tobacco. TOBACCO-TAX. Mr. Huar presented a joint resolution in-

structing our representatives in Congress to procure, if possible, the passage of a law reducing the tax on manufactured tobacco to twelve cents, &c. Agreed to, under a suspension of the rules. PASSED.

Senate bill to confer upon the Worcester Railroad Company certain privileges and Senate bill to prevent the publication of

medicines to procure abortions and miscar-Joint resolution in relation to the claim o Virginia against the United States on account of the war of 1812 was also passed. A number of bills were ordered to be en-

INTRODUCED. By Mr. HURT: A bill to authorize the qualified voters of Haliax county to vote on the question of the purchase or construction of a bridge at South Boston, &c.

By Mr. Penn: Petition of Septimus Baxter for the privilege of carrying on a gift en-HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House met at 12 M. Speaker HANGER in the chair. No prayer. PRESENTED AND REFERBED.

By Mr. Bogast: Joint resolution author izing the Auditor of Public Accounts, at his discretion, to suspend legal proceedings on the official bond of James M. Corbett, late tiersurer of Southampton county. By Mr. KINDRICK': Resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of so amending the law

court clerks. By Mr. C. U. WILLIAMS: Bill to amend the tobacco-inspection laws. By Mr. Sidney Smith: A bill authorizing the assistant assessor of York county to complete the duties of the late assessor. Under a suspension of the rules the bill was placed

as to reduce the fees of county and circuit

on the calendar. By Mr. TALIAFERRO of Gloucester : Resolution as to the expediency of authorizing the recordation in the office of Register of Lands of certified copies of any paper recorded in the offices of the clerks of the courts of the Commonwealth.

PROPOSED EXPULSION. Peter Jones (colored) offered a resolution

the Evening Journal because of the publi-House during the debate on the Centennial bill, in which article the colored delegate from Northampton was represented to have made a ridiculous speech.

Messrs, BAGWELL, TALLEY, GILMAN, and POPHAM, defended the Journal's House reporter, who, in fact, was not the author of the plains between the mountains and the the article, and Mr. Armstrong, Peter Car- sea, and the thinnest being mountain regions TER, and PETER Jones insisted upon his expulsion. On motion of Mr. Withers the resolution

was dismissed. REDUCTION OF PAY.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution providing for the reduction of the pay of members of the Legislature. The House refused to sus pend the rules so that it might be immedi ately considered, and it was referred to a REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

House bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of West Point. House bill to amend the charter of the tow of Chatham, in Pittsylvania. House bill to amend the charter of the

town of Waterford. COMMITTEE ON TOBACCOtobacco: Messrs. FLOOD, CRUMP, CLARKE of Campbell, CRITZ, HUBARD, WITCHER, BURKS, CRANK, COLEMAN, and GORDON.

The proposition to appoint this committee. offered on Friday, was warmly supported by Messrs. A. I. CLARKE, LAMKIN, MCMULLAN, and GORDON.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL. The motion of Mr. ALLEN to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to order to its third reading Senate bill making an appropriation for the collection, transportation, and exhibition, and the return of articles exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, came up as unfinished business. After two hours' discussion the House adjourned, at 2:45 P. M., without determining the question.

In a few short months three of the four the milling interests of this city have passed Lewis D. Crenshaw. Only Thomas W. Mc- this chamber might be the result. The vol shine bright with an integrity and honor that

New York Tribune says: "Among the Democratic members of the sentiment on the question, and not much positive conviction expressed in favor of any man as the most desirable candidate. A pretty strong negative determination exists, bowever. They do not know whom they are for, but they know whom they are against. They are opposed to Governor serves the hearty support of the farming Tilden. This feeling is almost universal."

> A ROTTEN STATE BOROUGH, - [Special dis patch to the Baltimore Gazelle.] - Washington, January 7 .- When the House meet next Monday there will be a bill introduced to repeal the act of last session authorizing the admission of Colorado on the ground that it has not the actual number of inhabitants required for the admission of a ter-

wisdom or policy of the resumption act a earth's interior is one fused mass, its homogeyear ago, it is perfectly clear now that it is paralyzing business, checking enterprise, and interfering with the healthy growth of the of electric force. country. If it were a mere dead letter, doing no good or harm, the people could afford to ignore it. But it is doing great and everybody as a matter of fact that the Government cannot possibly resume specie-payments on the 1st of January, 1879 .- Indianapolis Journal (Republican).

the negro the white citizens of South Carolina will not submit. This, it adds, is no are here, and mean to stay."

that Miss Van Lew, the present incumbent, ramed as her probable successor.—Wash-ington special—Alexandria Gazette.

Speculations about Englishes. ectly. That the temperature of our earth isody has been conclusively established, and hough the exact rate of increase may not have been very definitely ascertained, still the results obtained by careful observatious made in deep mines and in borings for artesian wells colacide very closely, and show such a rate of increase as would lead us to

assume that at the depth of twenty-five miles below its surface the earth no longer remains solid, but exists in the state of a molten semifluid mass. By the action of the intense internal heat elastic gases and vapors are ever being generated and evolved, which press upward with inconceivable force. The words of Holy Writ declare that in

the beginning "the earth was without form and void," which, I think, means that it had one unbroken surface, void of any form of mountain, hill, or valley; and this plain surface was probably covered with an envelope of water. The internal fires, which had been for ages slowly burning in the bowels of the earth, in their appointed time reached their maximum of intensity, and their pent-up forces burst forth with terrible energy, producing most stupendous convulsions. Mountain chains were then first upheaved by the illimitable powers beneath, and vast hollows and depressions made, into which the mobile waters receded. The earth then assumed its antediluvian form, and the land and the sea had their appropriate bounds. When the mountains were first upheaved they rose not as soft, coherent bodies, but their hardened material was thrust up in large, angular, fragmentary nasses, pile upon pile, with vast interstices and hollows permeating its substance. Through the pores and bollows of these mountain masses the fiery forces of the seething centre continued for ages to expend their gradually waning energies, casting out much matter, fluid and gaseous. In the age immediately succeeding mountain-formation quaking was the normal state of the earth, and thousands of volcanoes were for a long time busily employed in relieving her excited condition. But as the fury of the central fires gradually subsided, fewer vents for their gaseous products were needed, and most of the volcanoes in time became extinct.

By the creation of mountains a sufficient outlet was provided for the escape of the elastic forces generated by the internal fires, so that no further upheavals on any grand scale have ever since taken place. The raising of some small islands subsequent to mountain-formation may seem to contradict the foregoing assertion, but these islands are very small as compared with the mountain chains of the whole earth, and their upheaval may be explained by supposing an accumufor the expulsion of the House reporter of lation of force, generated at points remote from an established outlet, and where the cation of a sketch of a supposed scene in the crust intervening between the bottom of the ocean and the top of the molten interior earth was not of sufficient thickness to withstand the upward elastic pressure.

That the solid crust of the earth is not of uniform thickness we are fully warranted in supposing, the thickest parts probably being and the deep bed of the ocean. Hot springs, which are usually found in mountain valleys, would seem to indicate a thinness of the earth's crust in their localities.

One natural effect of mountain-upheaval ipon the conformation of the under surface the earth's crust would be to cause an irregular ascent toward mountain chains on each of their sides, so that bodies of gas or vapor confined beneath the crust would constantly tend to pass towards the mountain outlets. Owing to the great differences in the melting points of different substances, some of the underlying rocks of the earth's crust would be fused for some distance up, while other rocks of less fusible texture would remain solid. In this way large chambers would be formed in the under surface. Assuming, then, this under surface to be

dipping into the molten sea beneath, we may readily suppose that an accumulation of dense, elastic vapor, generated at any point on the subterrene sea of fire, would force its way along under these successive ledges, thereby causing a rapid series of shocks and imparting a heaving motion to the superjacent crust, continuing its onward course until it had found an outlet of escape, and exhibiting all the elements needed for the perfection of an earthqueke. It this great body of vapor should, be arrested in its lateral course by the obstructing ledges noticed above, then it would probably force its way directly upward through the crust of the earth by creating a fissure for its passage, and would emerge into the outer world with an explosion. The fissure thus created might be sufficient to swallow up a large city, as was probably the case with the city of Sodom. If by reason of any potent influence at work in the depths of the seething central mass there should be a concentrated men who for so many years gave direction to pressure of the molten material under and into one of the large crust-chambers just away - Abram Warwick, Jame: Dunlop, and | mentioned, then a new volcano leading from Cance remains, and we pray it may be God's cano of Jorullo, in Mexico, is an example of will to spare him yet long to the people in this sort, it having risen in a broad plain, whose hearts he holds so large a place. Few in September, 1759, to the height of about cities have been blest with four such men. 2,600 feet. Father Josquin de Ansogorri, en Their names are written on every page of eye-witness, says of it, "that before the terriour history for the last forty years, and they | ble mountain made its appearance the earthquakes and subterranean noises became more know no shadow .- Southern Planter and frequent, but on the day of eruption itself the flat soil was seen to rise perpendicularly. and the whole plain became more or less in-How's THIS ?- A Harrisburg letter to the flated, so that blisters appeared, of which the

largest is now the volcano." . Force, like matter, is indestructible: and Legislature of this State there is no unity of those great energies that brought into one mass the aggregated particles of the earth still remain stowed away within her bosom, dormant for the most part, yet ever ready for use, and capable, at the bidding of the Almighty, of rending and scattering this world into its original atoms. We now and then get some faint perception of these hidden energies, as partially displayed in the phenomena of earthquakes, volcanoes, &c.

The simplest theory as to the mode of operation of these internal forces in the production of earthquakes is that they are for the most part caused by the rapid passage of large bodies of dense, elastic vapor along the uneven and jagged under surface of the earth's crust. All the observed phenomena of earthquakes, whether occurring over a large or a small area of country, will accord more nearly with this theory than with any Whatever may have been thought of the other. Upon our supposition that all of our

mechanical earthquakes, produced by the falling down of some weakly-supported mass positive narm. Moreover, it is apparent to of a mountain's interior, which would cause a sudden, violent shock, from which waves of sound and of commotion would proceed, enlarging their circle but diminishing in inten-

It would be interesting to learn whether The Charleston News and Courier em- or not the thermal springs in or near the phatically declares that to the domination of district of country lately disturbed by shocks were in any wise affected in their temperature at the time of the disturbance. threat, but the simple declaration of the Humboldt states that in October, 1848, an conviction that things have come to such a undulatory motion of the earth, lasting an pass that " if we do not mend them we must | hour, was experienced in the town of Ardeemigrate or starve. We do not intend to |bll, and that the waters of the hot springs emigrate; our State is too precious to be of Sarcin, near by, immediately rose from abandoned; we will hold it and keep it; we 112 degrees Farenheit to a scalding heat, and so remained for nearly a month; and, according to Charpentier, the temperature It is understood here that a change in the of the sulphur spring of Lavey, on the postmastership of Richmond is among the Rhine, rose about 10 degrees during the certainties of the near future. It is understood | Swiss earthquake, which occurred on the 25th of August, 1851.

will retire, and give place to a Republican The theory of the propagation of earth-from outside of Richmond. Major Carter is quakes faintly outlined in the foregoing The theory of the propagation of earthspeculations is based upon the old theory of the earth's central mass being in a state of The experience of the city of Boston has, I know, been strenuously denied by under the stringent license-law which went many scientists, but is still as strenuously into operation last May has recently been maintained by others of equal note. These made public, from which it appears that the last, I think, have the best of the arguments places where spirituous liquors are sold are on their side. The existence of this inter-less by nearly seven hundred than they were und (or infernal) sea of "fire and generally inefficiently and wastefully con- Relations, reported joint resolutions in relatives, and the arrests for drunkenness brimstone located so unpleasantly near have fullen off twenty per cent., while \$164, only twenty five miles off—is no doubt 442.14 have been paid into the city treasury repugnant to the tastes of many, who,

[Our correspondent is entitled to be heard; but we take the liberty of saying that in our opinion not only his theories, but his deductions are wrong.

> Another Earthquake. RICHMOND, VA., January 7, 1876.

Editors Dispatch : Some time during the war-I think it was in the winter of 1862-'3 or 1863-'4-there was an earthquake-shock experienced here. I think there was no shaking of houses, but the noise was, if anything, more fearful than that of December last. I have been surprised that no paper has referred to it. If you consider it a matter of sufficient interest you will find allusions to it in the papers at that time. D. MARRIAGES.

Married on the 6th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. John M. Butler, M. CHARLES D. CHAPPELL and Miss MARY B YATT; both of this city. DEATHS.

Died. in Manchester, Saturday, January 8th Mrs. ANNE 8. BRONAUGH, wife of Dr. J. W. Bronaugh, in her sixty-seventh year.

MEETINGS MAST END BUILDING-FUND COM-

L' PANY.—The annual meeting of this company will be held at their hall, on Tweuty-fifth street, THIS (Monday) EVENING at 7:30 o'clock. WM. H. PLEASANTS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The members of LOGE FRANCAISE, No. 53, are requested to attend a stated meeting of their Lodge THIS (Mondsy) EVENING at 6 o'clock. Members of elster lodges and visiting brethren are fraternally invited to attend. By order of the W. M. WILLIAM LOVENSTEIN, Secretary pro tem. 1a 10-1t# THE UNDERSIGNED, UPON CON-

HE UNDERSIGNED, UPON CONSULTATION among themselves, being deeply
impressed with the importance of considering la a
general meeting of all the Methodists of this city and
Manchester subjects of vital importance to Methodism in our midst, earnestly request a meeting of
all the memoers of the Methodist churches at
Broad-Street church on THURSDAY the 13th instant, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to consider the same.

THOMAS BRANCH,
Centenary church: THOMAS BRANCH,
Centenary church;
W. HOLT RICHARDSON.
Broad-Street church;
R. H. WHITLOCK.
Trinity church;
T. WILEY DAVIS,
Union Station church;
GILBERT J. HUNT,
Clay-Street church;

J. THOMPSON BROWN, ROBERT PERDUE, DAVID PABR, Nicholson-Street church; CHARLES HAGAN, Oregon Hill church.

RICHMOND PERPETUAL BUILDING. LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY. RICHMOND, VA., January 8, 1876. TOTICE .- An adjourned annual meeting of this company will be held on TUESDAY, January 11, at 7 P. M., at the office of the company, 11 Main street, for the election of directors. The eleventh instalment of dues will be payable The eleventh instalment of dies will be payable at the same time. Persons desiring to subscribe to new shares, which can be done without payment of back dues, are requested to attend this meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM LOVENSTEIN,

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SPRINGS COMPANY will be held at the Exchange Hotel. Richmodd, Va., on THURSDAY, January 28, 1876.

A. N. WELLFORD, de 24-1m

fa 8-3t

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the trustees of the Virginia Department JFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA will be held t its office, No. 1015 Main street, at 6 P. M. UESDAY, January 11, 1876. A full attendance i requested. requested.
Solicitors wanted for Richmond.
JOHN B. CARY.

THE NORTHERN IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZING ASSOCIATION OF VIRGINIA.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE UNDER FORD'S HOTEL,
NO. 1104 CAPITOL STREET.
RIGHMOND, VA., JANUARY 3, 1876.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of this Association will be held at this office on MONDAY the 10th day of January, 1876. at 12 o'clock M. ja 5-tg. F. J. ARNOLD, Secretary. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

STOCK HOLDERS OF THE CITY SAVINGS
BANK will be held on MONDAY. January 10,
1876, at 7:30 P. M., at the Planters National Bank
building.
EDWARD COHEN.
ja 5:td Cashier. RICHMO: D. VA. January 4, 1876.

OFFICE OLD !/OMINION INSURANCE COMPANY, January 4. 1876. closed out at exceedingly low prices, at THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING DOMINIO INSURANCE OF THE OLD DOMINIO INSURANCE COMPANY will be held in the Company's building. No. 1113 Main street, at 5 o'clock P. M. on THESDAY the 11th January, 1876.

B. C. WHERRY, Sr., in 4-4-6.

Secretary. CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS! 110-BONE CORSETS at \$1.15 per pair-would b a bargain at \$1.50; Extra quality CORSETS at \$1.50 worth \$2.25; Also, CORSETS at 40, 60, 75c., and \$1 a pair at OFFICE MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS | SAVINGS BANK.

A NNUAL MEETING.—The regular au-nual meeting of the stockholders of this bank will be held at their office on FRIDAY the 14th of January, 1876, at 5 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM A. JENKINS,

PLANTERS NATIONAL BANK, }
RICHMOND, VA., December 14, 1875. }
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING TOF THE STO KHOLDERS OF THIS RANK will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY the 11th day of January next. at 12 o'clock W. R. QUARLES, Cashler.

UNION BANK OF RICHMOND.—AN-NUAL METING.—The regular annual meet-ing of the stockholders of this bank will take place on THURSDAY the 13th α January, 1876, at 5 o'clock P. M., in the rooms of Messrs. Davenport & Co., ever the First National Bank. de 31-cod'd JAMES MILLER, Cashier. NATIONAL BANK OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, VA., December 11, 1875.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY the 11th day of January next, at 12 o'clock M.

J. W. LOCKWOOD,

de 13-Mtd&dm

Cashier. OFFICE GRANITE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
RICHMOND, December 28, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASTOCKHOLDERS of this company will be held at their office, No. 1103 Main street, TUESDAY, January 11, 1876, at 5 o'clock P. M. S. P. WILLIS, MILITARY NOTICES.

WALKER LIGHT GUARD (COM- A PANY B), FIRST REGIMENT VIR-B GINIA VOLUNTEERS, Assemble at your armory. No. 914 Main street, This (Monday) in EVENING at 7% o'clock, for drill. By order of Captain L. L. Bass. W. B. BURGESS. ja 10-1t*

A TTENTION, HOWITZERS!—

Meet at armory MONDAY NIGHT,

10th instant at 8 o'clock, in fatigue uniform, with side-arms. By order H. C. CARTER, Captain.

G. P. HAWES,

ja 8 2t

Acting Orderly Sergeant BOARDING AND LODGING.

earth's interior is one fused mass, its homogeneity and evenness of temperature would preclude the idea of any large development of electric force.

But there may also be what I would term mechanical earthquakes, produced by the

RICHMOND, VA., January 8, 1876. ja 10-1t* \$100 REWARD.—Mr. BOBERT SAM-UEL REDFORD left his residence, No. 312 north Third street, between Broad and Mar-shall, on last Thursday morning, December 29th, between 7 and 8 o'cleck, and up to this time has not returned. As he was quite feeble from a late spell of sickness, it is feared he has met with some

accident.

Had on when he left a black slouch hat, black cloth overcoat, and dark pants. He was about sixty-four years of age, five feet ten inches high, spare built, gray beard, hair partiy gray, both hair and beard recently trimmed, stooped very much when walking. He was last seen by an acquaintance at five minutes before 8 o'clock, same morning, corner of Grace and Madison streets, coming down Grace.

About 9 o'clock same morning a person answering above description was seen on the free bridge, acting strangely, by a gentleman, who saw him get over the railing and then get back again. Thinking this a very strange thing, he called a friend's attention to it, and turning to look they found the man missing. As this occurred about 100 yards from the Mauchester side, they concluded he could not have walked that distance is such a short time, but must have jumped in the river. They looked over the side of the bridge, but saw nothing unusual in the water. The above reward of ONE HUNDIESD DOLLARS will be paid for his recovery, dead or alive.

W. N. BFDFORD.

CKNOWLEDGMENT.-It would be gratification to those gentlemen who gave as such sweet, charming, and delightfur music before my front door on Friday night the 7th, between 11 and 12 o'clock. I had just returned from a good prayer-meeting and ruitred for the night, when the sound came floating up to my windows sweeter than the music of many waters, that made me almost feel there is religion in music.

38 10-11*

D. A. BROWN.

A.据引起的规型等设备。 RICHMOND THEATRE

THE WORLD-RENOWNED BEYANT'S

THE LIFE OF CHRIST

strumental, by Trinity Church choir.

DICHMOND THEATRE.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH,

commencing MONDAY, January 17, 1876.

The leading tragedian of Booth's Theatre, N. Y

MR. FREDERICK B. WARDE,

engagements.

TUESDAY, January 18 RICHELIEU.

WEDNESDAY, January 19......IAGO.

THURSDAY, January 20...... RICHARD II.

FRIDAY, January 21.......KING LEAR.
BOOTH MATINEE, SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING CARDINAL WOLSEY

(Henry VIII) and CATHARINE and PETRU-

Reserved seats, \$2.
Admission: \$1.50, \$1, and 50c.
Box-sheet opens at WYATT'S, 920 Main street,
MONDAY MORNING, January 10th, at 9 o'clock.
ja 7.3t

PROFESSOR HENRY F. LAUBE'S CARREST HERPSICHOREAN INSTITUTES—Exchange Hotel dining-room, Richmond, and LIBRABY HALL. Petersburg.

DAYS OF TUITION: Ladies, misses, and masters, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 4 o'clock; gentlemen, TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 7:30 o'clock.

LECTURES.

Admission, 50 cents.

at 40c. worth 75c.;

this city:

up to 75c.:

and gentlemen;

ECTURE ON THE INFLUENCE OF

HEBREW LITERATURE ON CIVILIZA-

SPECIAL NUTICES.

COLORED CAMBRIC SETS OF

COLLARS, CUFFS, and CRAVATS to match

RUFFLES for the neck at 20, 30, 35, and 40c.

adles' LINEN COLLARS at 50., 75c., and \$1

AMBURGH EDGINGS and INSERTINGS at

the largest, best assorted, and cheapest stock in

COLORED SILK HANDKERCHLEFS for ladies

COLORED-BORDER HEMSTITCHED HAND

LINEN SHIRT-BOSOMS at 20, 25, 30, 35, and

MBROIDERED SHIRT-BOJOMS at 75c., \$1.

SEWING-MACHINE NEEDLES at 4c. 187

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

But a few left. Prices marked down to the very

lowest figures. A few fine CLOAKS left to be sac-

duced to \$20. We intend closing out this stock; so

if you want a cloak to cost from \$5 to \$30 call at

TWO- and FOUR-BUTTON OPERA KID

ABLES.

Also, BLANKETS at \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$12, \$15

\$1 to \$1.75 per yard; ENGLISH DIAGONA

CANVAS SATCHELS at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75,

\$2, \$2.25, and \$2.50 worth \$2, \$2.25, \$2.75.

leather, and have the best frames and locks that

SHAWLS can be had at low prices at

BLACK MOHAIR BRILLIANTINES

as bright as silk. Three extraordinarily cheap lots at 60.. 75c., and \$1 per yard—would be cheap at 75c., \$1. and \$1.25:
Great bargains in ALPACAS, CREPE CLOTHS, and BOMBAZINES, at LEVY BROTHERS'.

ja 7

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
COLORED SILKS! COLORED SILKS
COLORED SILKS! COLORED SILKS
COLORED SILKS! COLORED SILKS

VERY CHEAP! VERY CHEAP! VERY CHEAP! VERY CHEAP! VERY CHEAP! VERY CHEAP!

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We have fur received a supply of our MEDICI-NALLY PURE COD-LIVER OIL, which is made only of HEALTHY, FRESH LIVERS, and has the endorse-ment of physicians and patients that it is MORE ACCEPTABLE TO THE STOMACE and more readily

MEADE & BAKER,

HOOK-AND-LADDER TRUCK
FOR SALE.

The Committee on Fire Department usw; authorlzed me to sell, at low prices, a very superior FIREENGINE—will throw a stream of wire; from one
numered and fifty to two hundred feet schen worked
by about sixteen men. Also, a HUO'A-AND-LABDER THUCE, with the necessary appurtanances
belonging to such a piece of fire-monaratus. Apply
to

GEORGE A. AINSLIE.

[28-10] Chief Fire Department.

HOOK-AND-LADDER TRUCK

FRESH COD-LIVER OIL.

LEVY BROTHERS

LEVY BROTHERS'. Prices have been marked down just as low as they can go. ja 7

LEVY BROTHERS.

WHITE BLANKETS at \$3 worth \$4;

WHITE BLANKETS at \$4 worth \$6;

WHITE BLANKETS at \$3.50 worth \$5;

WHITE BLANKETS at \$5 worth \$7.50 :

WHITE BLANKETS at \$6 worth \$10 :

and \$18 per pair.

lar prices;

are manufactured:

ourchasers to give us a call.

LEVY BROTHERS'.

LEVY BROTHERS'.

KERCHIEF3 for ladles and gentlemen;

per dozen-the latter have lace edges ;

per dozen worth just double the money ;

classes are taught MONDAYS and

ja 7-8t*

7 o'clock.

Admittance, 25 cepts.

INDER EYANT'S OPER-HOUSE, NEW YORK.
TWENTY FOUR STAR ARTISTS.
THE OLDEST AND MOST COMPLETE COMPANY IN THE WORLD. SYCLE BROTHERS will, in order to close on their winter stock, from this date ofter DRy GOUDS at prices never before known to this trade, In order to close out an overplus of HAMILTON TYCOON REPS which we have in stock we will offer them at only 20c., which is one cent below PANY IN THE WOELD.
LOOK AT THE LIST OF STARS:
NEIL BEYANT.
THE W BENEDICT,
T. M. HENGLER.
GOSS and FOX,
ADAMS and LEE.
THE CELEBRATED CALIFORNIA
OUARTETTE.
Composed of Welling Brothers and J. W. Freeth.
Brilliant Orchestra and Brass Band—ten in number.

6k. 8k, and 10c. per yard; A lot of REMNANTS at 5 and 6c.; BLACK ALPACAS at 20, 25, 80, 35, 40, 50, 62k

Admission, 50c.; family circle, 25c.; reservents (at Wyatt's music-etore), 75c. ja 9-3t* PADICKE'S GOSPEL TABLEAUX OF

70, 85c., and 81 per yard.
These goods are of the very best brands, and we call spectal attention to them, as they have been marked down from 15 to 20 per cent.
We have the largest line of SILK-FINISH MO-HAIRS in the city, and offer them at cost price.
BLACK EMENCH MERINUS, CACHMERES, AUSTRALIAN CREPES, BIARITZ, &C., at bottom prices. at bottom pricer. Don't fail to look at these goods if you wan! to CHEPE VEILS and CREPE COLLARS-a fine will be exhibited at Trinity church on MONDAY and TUESDAY NIGHTS, January 10th and 11th, with an explanatory lecture by Rev. A. C. BLED-SOR, D. D., and appropriate MUSIC, vocal and in-

BLACK and COLORED SILKS at prices to astonish the buyer; Examine our BLACK SILK at \$2, which is acknowledged the best goods for the price in the Examine our BLACK SILK at \$2, which is acknowledged the best goods for the price in the city by our best judges of silks.

DRESS GOODS, DRESS GOODS, at 12%, 16%, 20, and 25c., reduced from 25. 40; and 50c;

500 pieces PLAID FRENCH CAMBRICS, one yard wide, at 10c; worth 20c, fully;
Look at our DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT;
All brands of BROWN and BLEACHED COT.

TONS and SHEETINGS retailed at case prices;
SOFT-FINISH CAMBRIC only 10c.;
LONSDALE CAMBRIC 15c., reduced from one shilling: Proceeds for benefit of the choir. Doors open at

SPEATAL BUTICES.

ET BOTTOM KNOCKED OUT OF

DRY 000Ds.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER, AND DRY

GOODS TUMBLE.

1776 THE CENTENARY 1876
will give a grand VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT on MONDAY NIGHT, January 10th,
in and for the benefit of the Colored First Baptist A full line of PLAIN and TWILLED FLANNELS reduced to cost price;
WHITE 10-4 BED-BLANKETS at \$3, reduced from \$4.75:
HOME-MADE CALICO COMFORTS at \$1.40,
\$1.50, and \$1.75, made of the best material;
UNBLEACHED KNITTING-COTTON at 30c. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets. 18 per pound; BLEACHED KNITTING-COTTON and COTTON-

YARNSiu all Nos;
An excellent TWO-BUTTON COLORED KID at
75c. worth \$1.25;
CORSCTS at all prices:
LINEN TABLE-COTTHIS, NAPKINS, TOWELS,
LINEN and COTTON DIAPERS, reduced in will accompany Mr. Booth during his southern prices; LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS, PLAIN and HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, BREAK-FAST SHAWLS, HOODS, SACQUES, CAPS, RICH SILK SCARFS at 18 and 20c. worth 50 and

60c.;
Full line of TOILET SOAPS;
A large stock of FURS; CARPETS, and OIL-OLOTHS to be closed out regardless of cost;
HUNDREDS of other articles marked down, which we have not space enough to enumerate.

COME ONE, COME ALC, to the cheap dry-goods stablishment of SYCLE BROTHERS,

429 Broad street, between Fourth and Fifth.

GREAT REDUCTION

COHEN BROTHERS'. All goods reduced in order to close stock for this season. Their stock is the fullest ever offered this

NOW IS THE TIME TO SAVE MONEY. They will commence January the 1st and continue uatil their stock is reduced.

DRESS GOODS, DRESS GOODS, DRESS GOODS reduced at least 25 per cent. Great reduction in all SILKS COLORED SILKS at astonishingly low marks to

on MONDAY EVENING, January 10, 1876, at 8% o'clock, at Levy's Hall, for the benefit of Mayo-Street Sunday and Sun almost complete in every variety of shade ; PLAID and STRIPED SILKS at an extra reducise, great bargains in BLACK SILKS, both TAY-FETA and GROS-GRAIN ;

close for this season-their stock of EILKs is

CASHMERES, BOMBAZINES, TAMISE, AUS-TRALIAN CREPES, and siber MOURNING 90008 at less price than ever known; KID and BUCK GAUNTLETS reduced to 05%.

worth fully \$1.25-other GLOVE'S reduced; Good ALL-WOOL FLANNEL reduced to 20c. a 12%, 15, 20c, and up to \$1.50 per yard-t his is yard; A large stock of HAMBURGH EMBROIDERY

purchased at various auction sales during the past season is reduced to an astonishingly low Two cases good CALIUOES reduced to 51/c , sell-

ing generally at 84c.; make of CALICOES reduced to 6kc.

TON, equal in quality to Androscoggin, at 9c. four bales of UNBLEACHED COTTON at Sc., REMNANTS! REMNANTS! REM. NANTS!-DRESS-GOODS REMNANTS for ladles CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, and all other goods and children, in pleces from 2 to 14 yards, to be

> COHEN BROTHERS. 305 Broad street. between Third and Fourth streets.

NEW-YEAR'S BARGAINS! NEW-YEAR'S BARGAINS ! AT WILLIAM THALHIMER'S,

601 BROAD STREET, CORNER SIXTH STREET.

the largest, best, and cheapest stock in the city. As rificed. \$50 cloaks reduced to \$30; \$30 cloaks re-I intend closing out my entire stock of dress goods, call before buying elsewhere.
PLAID POPLINS reduced from 25 to 18c. ; PLAID POPLINS reduced from 37 to 25c.; PLAID POPLINS reduced from 50 and 60c. to

> reduced from 10 to 25 per cent.; BLACK and COLORED SILKS: BLACK and COLORED SATINS; SILK POPLINS, &c., very cheap;

SOLID-COLOR POPLINS, and ALPACAS, &c.

DARK SEAL-BROWN SILK POPLINS at 50c. We intend sacrificing this stock, and invite all BLACK ALPACAS exceedingly cheap ; BLACK MERINOS, CACHMERES, CREPE CLOTHS, and other mourning goods at the A large stock of COMFORTABLES of our own

WHITE and COLORED TABLE-LINENS and

NAPKINS, SHEETINGS, COTTONS, FLAN-NELS, TOWELS, QUILTE, &c., at the very to our stock of GOODS suitable for men's and bo ya bottom prices : BLANKETS, SHAWLS, SKIRTS, CLOAKS, &c. CASSIMERES, WATER-PROOF CLOTHS,

WATERPROOF CLOTHS, KERSEYS, JEANS, and TWEEDS; ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES from JEANS, &c., the greatest bargains of the sea-00 dezen LIGHT and DARK KIDS, two, three. CLOTHS at \$5 per yard worth \$8. This stock must and four buttons, at 75c. per pair worth \$1.25 be closed out, so we have fixed our prices very low. 75 dozen LIGHT and DARK KIDS, two buttons

50 dozen INITIAL LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS SATCHELS! SATCHELS! SATCH at 25c. worth 40c., and at 50c. worth 65c.; 100 dozen LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S SILE ELS !- 500, from a largebankrupt sale in New SCARFS from 25c. to \$1 apiece;

large line of WIDE and NARROW RIBBONS CORSETS, HOSIERY, CAMBRIC EDGING and INSERTINGS, SHIRP FRONTS, &c.: and INSERTINGS, SHIRL'FRONTS, &c.:
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and MISSES' MERINO VESTS and DISAWERS sold very cheap, in
fact, everything will and must be sold, as I have
a very full stock on hand. LEATHER SATCH&LS at \$1, \$1.15, and \$1.25 worth \$2 and \$2.25—all leather-lined. The above are the cheapest satchels ever offered in this State. LEVY BROTHERS'. TWO- and FOUR-BUTTON OPERA KID GLOVES. ja.7

WAGONS, CARTS, &c. TO CONTRACTORS,

The subscriber has on hand WAGONS and CARTS others, and sometic a can troub article in his line.

His wagons run easier, carry larger loads, and wear longer, and sell chesper than any other wagon in the market.

Good workmanship and first-rate material isguaranteed. Liberal discount to merchants. All work watranted. Particular attention paid to repairing.

Cary between Adams and Liferson streets.

1a 7-eoi3m&w3t

FURNITURE.

MY STOCK OF FURNITURE IS MY STOCK OF FURNITURE IS
large, comprising all the later, styles for
chamber, parior, and dining-room. Walnut
Dressing-Case Suits, \$100 to \$250; Walnut
Full Marbie, \$75 to \$100; stained do., \$50 to
\$75; Stained, plain, \$25 to \$50; Parior Suits, \$50
to \$200; Cane and Wood Chairs; Mattresses;
Ecalber Beds, Pillows, and Bolsters. Upholstering
and Repairing. Goods carefully packed for shipmeat. Terms lib trai. Prices low.

319 Broad street, between Third and Sourth.
1a8

JUST RECEIVED, A LOT OF NEW PATTERN BED-LOUNGES and fine BOOK-CASE'S. Also on hand the finest PAE-LOR, CHAYIBEH. and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE that, I have ever kept, with all the lower grades of goods kept in a first-class house. I invite buyers to examine my stock, and they will be salished that they are chesper than any goods of the same quality ever offered in this city.

B. GATHEIGHT.

1.3 16 Governor street.

F. WATSON'S FURNITURE A

FACTORY AND LUMBER YARDS, ECCRETTS, LUMBER WILLS, VICGINIA.

WARROOMS CORNER THIRTERNIH AND PRANKLIN STREETS.

The aliention of the public visiting merchanist hotel-keepers is called to the largest STOCK FURNITURE. It has south, consisting of PAU, CHAMBER, and DIMING-BOOM FURNITURES, CHAMBER, and DIMING-BOOM FURNITURES, TAKE BENEVERADS, MATTREBERS, 40, 10 manual races by this establishment. Every stricts we raced. EUILDING-LUMBER, WALNUT, 431, 5 to 7 sic.